HE HAS DIVIDED IT

SOL MILLER PROVIDES FOR WIFE, SON AND DAUGHTER,

Helpmeet Gets the Largest Share, Which is the Life insurance, While the Son is Given the Newspaper, Valued at Twelve the Building in Which the Newspaper is Written by Himself About a Year Aco-His Work in the Early Days of Kansas,

Toneka, Kan., April 17.-Sol Miller is giving our note and a bill of sale on the said to have willed his wife his life insurance, \$15,000. His daughter, his printing office building, worth \$8,000, and his son his newspaper, valued at fully \$12,-

Eagle, the oldest continuous editor in service in Kansas.

The most interesting sketch of Sol. Miller's life ever published, was from his own pen, and appeared in a historical edition of the Troy Chief, printed over

a year ago. In it he said: During the past thirty-six years, the question has often been asked us, why we do not let our readers know something about ourself; and a few years ago a writer for a Kansas newspaper (Noble Prentis) said that the public was very little taken into our confidence regarding our history. Perhaps the principal reason for this was that there was not much history to speak of. But since we are urging other people to print their plotures and publish their histories in this edition, we shall set the example, and tell a breathlessly expectant public some thing about our history, in which there is not very much to be ashamed of.

Our father, for whom they invented the name of John, was born in Anderson county. Tennessee. September 19, 1800; our mother, in Preble county, Ohio, September 29, 1806. They gave her the name of Dicey. Rather an odd name: but before and for many years after the revolution it was a popular name in the Carolinas, and some other parts of the south. We do not know of any person now who hears that name. We never knew of but two. One was our mother, and the other was the wife of one of our father's brothers. We used to think that family had a corner on the Diceys. After that, the road that led to us was easy. But think of the chances we ran

Our father, a few years after his marriage, took the ploneer disease. Some of his friends had moved to a famous new country, called "the Wabash," and he determined to follow, which he did in 1830, settling in the new town of Lafayette, Tippecanoe county. There used to be a mysterious disease in that country, known as "milk sickness," The traveler, on inquiry at stopping places, was never able to find it. The disease was never in the neighborhood, but alour faither was a man of great energy and research, and had better luck than most of them. He found it! It laid him up, that fall and winter, and almost killed him. So he decided that as soon as pleasant weather came, he would quit being a pioneer "on the Wabash," and get back to God's country, in Ohio. He did so; but we had taken the precaution to be born on the 22nd day of January, 1831, and were a few months old when the back track of Ohlo was struck. This is how we came to be an Ohioan, although born in Indiana. This is how our earliest memories came to be associated with the fishing and swimming holes along Twin

Cree-bless God! The history of our youth is the history of almost every boy. Fighting bumblebees and yellow-jackets, fishing and swimming, and all the fun and mischlef going, were the events, all of which we saw, and most of which we were. We had an unusual share of being thrown. kicked and tramped on by horses, which made us so much afraid of horses that we are just getting over it, and are venturing in the horse business once more Had we lived among Indians, we would have been entitled to the name, "Man-

As we grew up, we caught all the contagious diseases that were going, such es whooping-cough, measles and mumps. We were always around and had to have a share in whatever was going. The mumps caused our head to swell up so big, that we do not believe we ever got entirely well of it. Then we went to school in the old school house on "Chicket street," the only one we ever attended. After we got a start, we learned very easily, and rapidly. But that start was terrible. We had got an idea that the multiplication table was something just awful, and were mortally afraid of We were two years trying to comit that multiplication table-no, not trying to commit it, but dodging and evading it, afraid to tackle it. Finally the "Master" told us that if we did not commi it within a week he would tan our tack We knew that he would do it, and that he whipped hard. So we went to work, and found it so easy that it almost committedt itself. We were so mad because we had wasted so much time on that we had a great mind to rut off from school and go a fishing. We never bragged much on the beauty of our penmanship, but spelling was ou strong point. In spelling matches, Friday afternoon, when the two captains would decide, by grasping hand over hand, the first pick of spellers, always chose me. We speiled down everything in school, the teacher included. Now, we come to think of it, there was a pret ty girl who was also a very good speller. and she was always last on the floor to tackle us; but for the life of us, we never could spell each other down, and when one missed the word, even though it was an easy one, the other would miss it, and both would go off the floor together. Somehow, we have never yet managed to get over a sort of warm feeling for

Our father was a carpenter, and offen took us with him to assist him in his work. It took us a long time in the morn ing to warm up to business; but by noon would get the hang of it, and at the dinner table we made a full hand. believe we were the hungriest boy we knew. We appeared to be hollow clear down to the soles of our feet, with pipe attachments leading to a basement But our parents said a good ap petite was a sign of good health. (The man we worked for boarded us.) But we didn't like the carpenter busines. Our heart was set on being a printer, and printing newspapers. But opportunities to learn the trade were not plentiful, At length we found a place in the Gazette office at Germantown, O. We were "indentured" for four years for board and clothes, with an extra "free-

dom suit" at the expiration of our apprenticeship. We began on the 28th day of January, 1848-very near the day of the month that subsequently became the birthday of Kansas. Our first instruction was given by F. J. Oblinger, for many years past connected with the press of Toledo, Ohio. He was soon succeeded in the foremanship of the office by J. Z. Reeder, now on the editorial staff of the Dayton (Ohio) Herald, under whose direction we worked for more than four sand Dollars-Daughter to Receive | years, or until July, 1852. Reader used to be fond of describing us, as we enter-Located-Sketch of the Life of Miller, ed the office, to learn the trade, particulars, consult him. At the date just mentioned, July, 1852, in connection with a fellow-apprentice, we bought the office office as first payment, made the paper

Whig in palitics, and supported General Winfield Scott for president. At the attending a revival meeting that had ally provided the first, their houses the been in progress for some time, and was second, the municipality the third. a preacher and one of his members, be- own time, rooting itself gradually the fown fire bell sounded, and the cry We were right. It was in the building containing our office, and in a garret over the office. The building was saved but there was a bad mess of "pi" in that Shortly after, our partner absconded, to conceal his emotion. To our appeal to subscribers in arrears to come forward and help us out, most of them came in with receipts from our partner, showing that for a month previous to his higera, he had been diligently collecting all the accounts that were collectable, never mentioning it to us, lest it should disturb the religious meditations which he thought we ought to be engaged in. Only one thing kept us from total ruinwe had nothing to ruln. The man set adrift naked, need have no fear of his clothes being stolen. We never changed But there was still more trouble in store, apprehension." So the tourists filled the came smilling and bawling around, say- noon's outing on the Queen's road. Beand one, a young widow, said the day of the Hindus were more steadily occu-was already set, only a short time dis-pied than before; and here and there in not think we could be compelled to mat- eice either fact. The papers were very They are all dead now, but neither of away trade? Keep still. That was the them died of a broken heart. But we motto of the municipality and of the pamust not omit to state that the infamous pers. scoundrel afterwards told an acquaint- It was now the last week of October

ed the class on the bench on the opposite side of the alsie. Those were the days when the thought first cam'e to us that we ought to have been a preacher. That dear old church! The last time we saw It, it was used for a tobacco warehouse, and the bumblehees had a nest in the bell. There were seven boys in our class. They are all yet living, and have been successful. Two are pros perous druggists, with license to sell pirituous liquors: one is the leading butcher in his town; the fourth is a practical grocer, who has broken up so often that people say he is " well fixed," and ready to retire; the fifth has been a policeman in a large city for more than twenty-five years; the sixth is a preacher, high up in his profession, but a little deaf in one ear, so that he can hear the calls to preach only with the other ear, which he keeps turned toward the wealthy congregations: and the seventh, we have been told, is the best poker player in all the country. Who can estimate

the far-reaching influence of early teach-

Well, we lingered along, in an indifferlonger. Business being slack, in order to fill in the time, we got married, in ptember, 185. Had we not made the iffle then, we doubt whether we should ever have found time for the business nant in the family for many years, lence. Kansas was open for settlement; Our exploits of Kansas are so well four times to the senate-but as the last tion. Then they were left in the elrest. time was more than seven years ago. to believe that we were valuble. That been repeately accust of "selling out,"

er get to handle the money, is like dream

figure must be considered worth some-

thing. How we would like to see some

of that money! To be accused, and nev-

BOMBAY SUFFERS AN AWFUL PEN-ALTY FOR CONCEALMENT.

shops Are Shut up, Merchants Ruined Towns Depopulated and Everybody Panic-Stricken Because the Authoritie Did Not Take the Plague When it Started and Properly Quaraptine it - Graphic Picture of the Terrible Results of the Awful Disease-City is Still in the Grasp

of the Bubonic Plague, Bombay, April 17.-The plague began in Bombay early in September. Its presence in the city was sedulously concealed. close of the campaign, we were greatly Neither police nor municipality thought surprised to find that our influence had fit to let it be known that the Great not elected Scott-in fact, otherwise to Death had entered the town. Yet only b. Mr. Miller is very low. His death the contrary, he was hardly in the race the spread of this knowledge could means leaves Marshall Murdock of the Wichita at all. We made the further discovery be taken to prevent the growth of the that the paper was not half paying. To disease. No adequate means were takadd to our discomfort, our partner was er. The plague was allowed to run its religious, and kept worrying us because course from the beginning. It grew under we did not become converted, join a official reticence, as it flourished in the church and tell our experience in class- gloom of the tenements where it started. meeting. Finally, one misty, foggy night Dirt, darkness and concealment strengthin December, we split the difference by ered it. The native inhabitants person-

> creating great excitement, leaving our But in September the disease progress partner in the office. We were just be- ed slowly. No alarm was felt. A few coming inject-ted it a quarrel that was more deaths than usual were recorded going on in front of the pulpit between from day to day. The plague took its causethe member shouted so loudly that firmly, unimpeded by natives or Eurohe drowned the preacher's voice, when peans. The former did not know what of "fire' emptied the church. We could the truth, but remained passive. No nonever account for it, but at the very tice was issued to tourists, who were even first alarm we made up our mind where then beginning to embark for the winter's that fire was, and what had caused it, holiday; and no care was taken to separate the plague patients from the others. But further concealment shortly became impossible. The naitves grew auxious. They died mysteriously, awfully; and they died in increasing numbers, news got abroad. The reluctant municipality found it necessary to publish a statement. Towards the end of Septem the announcement was formally made that the bubonic plague was in the city. The ntivee began to slip away. The daily trains leaving the city becam somewhat crowded. Little was said, but the people feared. However, there was as yet no general appearance of terror. The October tourists arrived as usual. They made inquirles, but were met by the smiling hotel keepers with the same answer: "The little sickness?" Ah, it is not our mind as to the origin of the fire. the natives. There is really to cause for important. A few cases perhaps among When it was rendered cartain that he hotels and drove along the esplanade, vishad absconded, three different women iting the bazaars, and taking their aftering he was under promise to marry them side the Queens road the burning-ghats tant. We knew we were legally responsi the bazaars a shop or two would have the ble for the debts of the firm, but we did shutters closed. The visitors did not nory those three women-and we didn't. quiet about the matter. Why frighten

ance who met him, that the reason he The bazaars were still full. The exodus ran away was, that he was broken- of a few thousand made no appreciable hearted, because a young lady who had difference in the appearance of a town of promised to marry him, was about to be nearly a million. Fifteen deaths a day married to another man! He afterward from plague were reported, twenty turned up as a publisher of a paper in deaths, thirty deaths. Then happened the ly tramps along this way, was an ap-statue. This statue, the pride of Bombe a better man, considering he had such with tar and decorated with a necklace, divinity armed with occult powers. Then was made by the papers, but, with one the patient lived but three days. or two exceptions, it was made timidly.

plague increased.

alike to other seaport towns, returning, persuade the Mussulmans to bury their ent sort of way, for some three years as in the case of the infected third-class dead out of town. This request is met cariages on the trains, which no one with stern refusal.

(segregated. Prayer is our medicine. The has brought in its train.

SECRECY PAID FOR mosque is our hospital." This was the reply of the Mohammedans. The Hindus more timid, said nothing, but they ran away more than ever.

December came, and with the colder

weather the dague assumed more formidable proportions. Then for the first time the Europeans applied themselves sericity. It was a fearful lask. Squalid lanes, burdened with filth; dark, ill-venti ated houses, saturated with drainage and continually damp-such were the resting and breeding places of the plague The committee that heroically labored to cleanse these stables reported a curious fact. Bombay is well supplied with waer, a tap in every house. This very abundance of fresh water was one of the worst features of the case, for the shiftess tenants were found in many instances to have turned on the tap at some remote period and never to have turned ate sentences. The act establishing the ued to drip or run in the vile little dens of this month and has already been deof their nasty hovels, falling constantly on the mud floor, and breeding all the disease that darkness and slime can engender. Many of the rooms had no light at The committees' first work was to break a hole in the roof and admit the the criminals sentenced under its provis- of it fresh, and some highly colored, in sun; then to solder the tap and prevent ions more power than the judge who pre- order to meet the tastes of all purchasing floor. All this was met with angry general will submit a test case to the suprotests, but it was done. The tenants were ordered to go to the street for water. Their houses were dried. The committee made several frightful discoveries. It was on thing to find a plague-pawas killing them. The latter suspected to the police. Many of the housese were years of age or over who are convicted by contact with meats, fruits and other farmers came to haul away ties, but did simply sinks of drainage, their floors covered with refuse-animals and men nav- prisonment in the state prison, treason perfect condition. The agents of the dehabits. As fast as possible these nurser- grees excepted. It provides that upon market under the most favorable condiies of the plague were cleaneed. Wherever conviction for such felonies the judge tions, and obtain criticisms from the a ream drove all over the country and a death occurred a red ring was painted shall pronounce an indeterminate sen- consumers, so that we may know where caught a large number of the farmers on the front wall of the house. On some tence. The minimum term is to be the our product is weak, why it does not who had taken des. At several places of these wretched tenements one sow minimum already prescribed by law, or command the prices that are paid for they found the ties being cut up into four, five, even seven or eight of these which may hereafter be prescribed as a competing butter, and secure such other disease was now firmly established in prisoner is convicted of a crime which Denmark," continued Prof. Wilson. half a dozen places in the north and in as is now punishable for not less than three "Last year the imports from that country parted. many in the south. The upper towns of years nor more than fifteen, the indeter- amounted to 157,623,808 pounds, valued the Deccam became secondary plague minate sentence will, under the new law, at \$30,602,553. The cows that furnished spread up through Sind. Here is assum- years, and the length of that period is to Corn can be shipped from Baltimore to court, as follows: George Hays, Andy ed new violence. For in Bombay a pa- be fixed by the board, the constitution of Copenhagen for 8 cents a bushel, and dewhen the plague first broke out in Kaachi the sick man lived only three hours commissioners of parole prisoners, and nish the butter to consumers that we be issued for others who have taken ties from the time the disease manifested it one is to be established in each prison of ought to supply ourselves. self. No dispersion abroad, however, the state. The members are to be the "France was the second in quantity of loosened its grip on Bombay. It raged warden of the prison, who is made the exports to Great Britain, and furnished even new power, sparing not even the rectors, the prison chaplain and the pris- ter, valued at more than \$12,000,000. children, as it did three years ago in or physician. They are to meet at the Sweden was the third, the Netherlands Hong-Kong, but carrying off natives of prison at such times as they may find fourth, and even the colony of Victoria, every age.

found on himself the sure sign, he would wander up and down, secretive as an anicame hopelessly paralytic. a plous "boss."

In those days we taught a class in Sunday school, and tried to do honest been discovered, but the excitement prowork. We explained all the knotty points duced was intense and lasting. From est within a few days of the appearance maximum term of his sentence. the victim, a Parsee, left town to locate shall be effective therefor. a danger recognized too late, came the ment in the mountains and the time when remarkable law, and it will be seen at The annual average for the demand for segregation. The demand the disease declared itself, after which

> The new year began in mourning. The Would it not be better to segregate the native town was like a vast cemetery. plague patients? asked the Angio-Indian The copper bazaar, the gay center of This inquiry met with a howl of Hindu life, echoed only to the indignation on the part of the native pa- them that accompanied the dead. On the pers and the native populace. Segregate Kalbadevi road, where, so dense is the the sick, intrude on domestic privacy, customary throng, one can not ordinarily violate the caste feeling? Infamous pro- drive at all without stopping every moposal! The proposal was dropped for the ment, one could now gallop from end to time, or only weakly renewed. So the end,T and never touch a living creature. Day and night the acrid smoke from the burning ghats floated across the city. But now the tourists had caught the alarm and were off at once. The land. Their fires never went out, yet there lords could not keep them by any sof: Were more corpses than could be burned, persuasion. The Little Sickness at last waiting their slow turn. The Mohammegot its true name. One spoke of it to dan graveyards, too, were full. There onger, but whispered of the mahimari are a couple of them, one on the Queen's Great Death. The populace, fearing road, one on the Grant road, both in the more the suggestion of segregation than heart of the city. They may be instruthe disease itself, departed in larger bod- mental some day in bringing a renewal Every outgoing train was full, The of the plague upon Bombay. Even now coasting steamers carried sick and hale the awakened municipality is trying to

thought of disinfecting, to pick up new But death is not the only ill of the crowds, and with the germs of the dis- plague, for indirectly also the suffering ease lodged in compartment and cabin, has been great. Trade has left the town. to make sick those that were well, and All ports are closed to it. Merchants sit afterwards. After the campaign of 1856 carry the plague again to other ports, idle; mechanics starve. Many are living the peneer passion, which had lain dor- People began to die more rapidly, more on borrowed money at 180 per cent intersuddenly. A reign of terror set in. For est per annum. What poor man recovers broke out all over us with great viru- now the ordulous native had conceived a his feet when once the usurer of India new idea—an idea absurd, fartastic, but has him fast. Most heavily does the loss of the board, whose duty it is to pass and so, as our 'forebears' had done for deeply implanted in the 'minds not only of business weigh upon the artisans of the one hundred and fifty years before, we of the lowest classes, but of the higher bazaars, whose work in gold, sliver and packed up and struck out for the new stratum represented by the small deal- topper finds no purchasers. The dealers country arriving here in the early spring ers and the domestic servants. This was in fancy goods, the shawl sellers, the ivof 1857. And here we have been, ever that the queen, in revenge for the insult ory workers, the carvers of sardal wood, since. If any new country should be offered to her statue, had demanded the suffer most bitterly. They sell absolutely discovered and opened for pioneers, no lives of thirty thousand innabitants of nothing. Even in the best seasons they doubt a younger member of the family Bombay. Who can say whence originate lived from hand to mouth, but it was led so silly a tale? But to these childreh their own hand. They now live from the natives it was no tale, and there was no hand of charity or in that of usury. The known that we can space the reader foolishness in it. It was dread reality, mental classes have leftt own to such an from the harrowing details. During the Hence, said they, this strange demand extent that necessary sanitary labor can war, we served in the Price raid, by for segregation; hence the proposal that not be properly performed. Since the mid- United Kingdom are the greatest buttersubstitute; but we have never been elect- the sick should be taken to the hospital. die of December the domestic servants eaters in the world. In addition to what ed to the presidency on that acount. But Who that enters the hospital returns? leaving their wages, and many families because our substitute is still. The sick are butchered to averge the are wholly dependent upon the services ported during the last six years an averliving. We have been too proud to ap- queen. So they fled. Whole families, of coolies taken directly from the infect- age of 283,843,549 pounds of pure butter ply for a pension for that service, and men, women and children, taking their ed districts. Most of the city sweepers annually, for which they have paid an said took Mrs. Redgate home with her erefore are beyond the reach of Hoke sick with them, crowded the rullway sta- and cleaners have fled also, and but few average of \$62,302,777. In 1895 they ran Mrs. Brown and her children continued Smith. We were elected to the legislat- tions. Often the sick died upon the train, remain to do work so imperative for the their total up to 240,250,084 pounds, and ure five times—once to the house, and Often before the family reached the sia- preservation of the city from other forms paid \$74,671,980 for it. In addition to this of disease; though, as if all were left to they have imported an average of 131.-Meantime stricter measures of relief the plague, other sicknesses than this are 341.441 pounds of bogus butter, or oleo- was conducted between the Redgates the crime was outlawed, and an indict- had been taken. The natives were told rare. The grave-diggers, too, and the margarine, for which they have paid an indictment wil not stand against those who peremptorily that all their sick must be carriers of the dead are hard to obtain musty the average price of \$16.087,102. In and mother-in-law made some sensation voted for us. It has been a saying for carried to the hospital, that segregation and funerals must often be delayed on 1886 the imports of oleomargarine into all accusations. Several months ago many years, that the country has not would be enforced by the police, and by this account. But such delay means risk England fell off considerably, and Brown had his wife and the dgate arrest. suffered for want of legislation, but from the military if necessary, and that every to much legislation. Perhaps that was home must suffer the visits of the newly the religious bodies only a particular used at \$12,152,565. they elected us-they thought they would appointed vigilance committee. Not with- caste, fer in number, may do this work. not get much. And yet we have reason out a struggle were these things accom- and in these circumstances it is occasion- in Great Britain has been remarkable, boys testified against her, while the litt plished—a struggle that revealed to the ally impossible to find bearers to whom It has more than doubled during the test girl clung to her mother. Mrs. Redgate to believe that we were valuote. That depths how superficial is the civilization the corpse may be intrusted. Then some ten years. In 186 the Britons imported was a witness against her business against her business. of the uneducated masses of the country, times fear suddenly descends upon the 129,500,000 in toutier, and in 1896, as has During the trial Brown and Mrs. Red. managers of the road. The po and the price named was never less than Most prominent in all attempts to combat bearers, even as they walk with the \$7.00. A man who can command that sanitary regulations were the Mussul-burden of danger through the descried mans. They met in huge assemblies to street, and they set down the body of tation of elemangarine was resched in were together upon the left. "discuss" segregation. After the plan and him that has died of the plague and es- 1882, when the total was 146,199,100 its necessity had been fully explained to cape in haste, lest death come upon them pounds, valued at a little more than \$18. deep interest in the case, and the small them they gave their unanimous answer. from the dead. Such are but few of the con.son

WILL IT PAN OUT?

INDIANA'S NEW AND UNIQUE LAW MAY BOT WORK

Under Its Provisions a Convict After Hav ing Served the Minimum Penalty May go Before a Board of Which the Warden is Chief, and Pray tor His Release, and be Granted if the Board Sees Fit-One Judge has Already Held the Law to be Unconstitutional and More Complications are Expected to Follow.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 17 .- Great inerest is manifested in the probable fate off again. Day after day water contin- new system went into effect on the first have it made by all the various pr clared unconstitutional by one judge. The reason assigned was that the law gave the prison board established by this act to release or to continue to confinement ore water from running upon the reek- sided at the original trial. The attorney ers, and then we will have complete repreme court as soon as possible.

The law is certainly regarded as a very tient in the house; not uncommon, either, unique in the method established for gov- ent lines of steamers as to refrigerator to find a dead body with a living patient ering the indeterminate sentences, as will capacity and convenience. We want our beside it, both concealed in the same be seen by a brief synopsis of its provis-room, neither case having been reported lons. The law applies to all males 30 freight, so that it may not be tainted ing the same habitation and the same and murded in the first and second de- partment in London will place it on the rings; and the house was sill inhabited. punishment for that particular offense, information as will enable us to take our used for building purposes. The farmers By the end of December more than a and the maximum is to be the maximum proper place in the British market. taird of the population was fled. The so established by law. For instance, if a senters. From Karachi the pestillence be a period between three and fifteen this butter were fed with American corn. tient might live two or three days, but which form the novel features of the act. livered there for 32 or 35 cents a bushel. E. Evans, Fred Evans, Dave Bluebaugh, This board is to be known as a board of Thus we furnish the feed and they furthere, and has continued to rage, with president of the board; the board of di- last year over \$2,000,000 pounds of but- ing of the company's material, is it to very age.

Something beastly about it makes the prisoner confined on an indeterminate ter to England than the United States. plague particularly loathsome. The suf- sentence whose minimum term is expired her total being 17,344.880 pounds, valued fering is great, though not more severa is given an opportunity to appear before at \$3,745,721. The shipments from Ger- Topeka yesterday. than in many other diseases. But its as- the board and apply for his release or many amounted to 12,000,000 pounds, valpects are disgusting. It is a disease of parole or his absolute discharge. No the form than the one prescribed for the development of the form than the one prescribed for the development of the form than the one prescribed for the development of the form than the one prescribed for the form than the form t bay. And the people fell in the streets application is reasonably certain to live like the rats. So great was their aversion, at liberty without violating any law it ment that American butter sells at a ed that at the foreclosure the Union Pato the hospital that when a poor wretch may order his release on parole on such lower price than that from any other cific railroad would purchase the roads conditions as it may prescribe. All the country in the market of London, but that it was the intention to run a line time the prisoner remains on parole until the statistics show that while the price from McPherson to Hutchinson city, and mal, til he suddenly dropped dead. The the maximum time specified in the sen- of Denish. Swedish, French, Dutch and to extend the Hutchinson and Southern mai, til he suddenly dropped dead.

The chief sign of the disease is a swelling be-tenced has expired he is under the direct German butter has been gradually devalually devalually devalually. When, this appears control of the warden of the prison, and creasing, the price of American butter guif—thus giving to the Union Pacific Missoury Oscar Leonard, who frequents incident in connection with the queen's neath the samples. When this appears control of the warden of the prison, and creasing, the price of American butter gulf—thus giving ly tramps along this way, was an apstatue. This statue, the pride of Bom-there is no more hope. Nor is it well to be may at any time be rearrested on a has been gradually increasing. In 1886 a southern outlet, prentice in his office. Oscar ought to bay, was found one morning smeared live, for the few that have survived be- warden's warrant if he violates the condi-

forlty of prisoners. Some of the provis- has been 17.8 cents. ions may be found difficult in practice,

den "shall cause to be kept at each state | the average amount furnished b terminate sentence as aforesaid, which record shall include a biographical sketch covering such items as may indicate the causes of the criminal character or conduct of the prisoner, and also a record of the demeanor, education and labor of the prisoner while conflued in such prison; and whenever a prisoner is trans. ferred from one prison to another a copy of such record or abstract of the substance thereof, together with the certified shall be transmitted with such prisoner to the prison to which he shall be trans-Cerred.

may be a very useful record for crimin-

Nothing in the act affects the power of the governor to grant a pardon or a com-

FIGHTING FOR LONDON MARKET America's Attempt to Take Denmark's

mutation at any time.

Washington, April 17.-The 28,000,000 copie who compose the population of the !! they make for themselves, they have im-

The increused consumption of butter woeful scene. already been stated, the total was over gate were stationed on the right of the \$74,000,000. The high tide in the impor- attorneys and Religate and Mrs. Brown

Amers of the United States ought to con- himself.

trol this market and proposes to adopt practical measures to extend our exports of butter. He says that during the las year the people of the United States made nore butter than they could consume and exported 19,373,913 pounds, valued at \$2,937,203. Of this, 11,246,611 pounds went

o Great Britain, valued at \$1,768,453. But our butter was quoted at lower prices in the foreign markets than that rom any other country," sair Prof. "That was because we shipped the poor stuff. Our farmers are not only in different but ignorant as to the exp trade. They do not know what the forsigners want. They have never studied their tastes as to ealt, color and packing, and know nothing about the condition and methods of sale. I am going to try to secure this information for them. I have instructed the dairy division of the of Indiana's experiment with indetermin- department to buy samples of the butter in the eastern, central and western states in ure and packed in all the different varieites of cases, for the purpose of a comparative test. We will pack it in the ordinary firkin, in the Australian footsquare box and in scaled tin packages. will make some of it salt and some

relative popularity of the different kinds. "The butter will be delivered to the agents of the agricultural department in gathered up and stored at Bliss to be novel innovation in the management of New York, who will ascertain the facili- used in the future as the company sees uenal institutions and criminals. It is ties for shipment furnished by the differof any felony which is punishable by im- articles, and may arrive in Europe in

ports of the results in each case and the

"Most of the British supply comes from

a pound, while the average for the other finally, after weeks of inaction, in face of himself in a perfectly healthy environ- These are the main provisions of this countries had decreased to 21.9 cents. once that the prison board has absolute years on all butter in London has been discretion in the cases of the vast ma- 22.1 cents, while for American butter it

Secretary Wilson thinks the cause of particularly the supervision of prisoners this discrepancy lies in the quality of the released on parole. The law, however, butter furnished, which is undoubtedly provides for the appointment of an agent true. American oleomargarine has alby the warden of the prison, who shall most disappeared from the London markeep him informed as to the conduct of ket. During the last ten years the an till such released prisoners, making re- numl average importation of olsomarganports on the first of each month. This ine into Great Britain has been 131.941,egent has the further duty imposed on 443 pounds, with an average value of \$16. him of securing employment for prisoners 087,102, while the United States has furreleased on parole, or for those absolute. Bished an average of only 114,845 pounds. annually, valued at an average price of One other provision needs to be men. \$11,735. Nearly the entire supply of ole-The law provides that the war- margarine comes from the Netherlands, prison a full and acurate record of each country during the last five years being prisoner therein confined upon an inde- 122.180,280 pounds, valued at an average of \$14,674,749. In 1896 the total imports of oleomargarine into Grout Britain were 163,704,668 pounds, valued at \$12,158,585, of which the Netherlands furnished 96. 531.344 pounds, valued at \$11,214,946.

Secretary Wilson says he will issue far mers' bulleting regularly, giving the information obtained by the agents of the department in their efforts to extend the stale of butter in England, and the result of his experiments. He proposes to continue until we know all about the foreign markets, and then the farmers of the United States can decide for themselves

whether they will go "to the trade GIRL CLUNG TO THE MOTHER In a Dirorce Trial the Sexes Stand by Their

Hutchinson, Kan., April 17.-The case of the state of Karsas vs. George Redgate and Sarah Brown went to the fury at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The coarge was adultery, and the prosecuting witness was Mrs. Brown's husband, wish wee at Wichita. The story of the case is about as follows:

Last summer George Redgate located South Hutchinson, where he operated a small broom factory. Mrs. Brown, who is an aunt of Mrs. Redgate, came from Wiching to attend Redgate's wife during sickness. Later, the mother-in-law Redgate came from Oklahoma on a visi broom factory. It seems that a quarrel

The two little boys seemed to take a est made way faces when his mother's and stilling to socked time in which for

POCKETED 400 TIES

OKLAHOMA FARMERS IN TROUBLE WITH THE SANTA FE.

ome in Their Wagons and Help Them selves to the Property of the Co and Begin to Bulld New Hor. Pen Cow-Lots Without Number-Agent of Arrest-News of Railroads and Railroad

Arkansas City, Kan., April 17 - The Traveler here says: It is a fact that a great many people think that it is no barm to take property that belongs to a rallway company. They would take something from a corporation that they would not even dream of taking from an individual. As a result of this idea there are a lot of farmers near Bliss who are

As is well known, the Santa Fe is replacing their old track south of here with new steel rails. In doing this a large number of ties are taken out and new ones put in. These ties have been fit. One night last week a band of farmers came to Bliss and hauled away 400 ties. The next night a watch was placed over the ties and a band of five not do it because they were discovered.

Special Agents Montgomery and Law were detailed to look up the case and fence posts, in use for pig pens and being all admitted taking the ties, as they were found in their possession. The officers told them to use none of them and de-

Yesterday Defective Montgomery wend o Perry and had warrants issued for eight farmers from the United States court, as follows: George Hays, Andy and W. A. West, Later warrants will and they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The idea is to stop this wnolesale stealpossible

UNION PACIFIC AND H. O. G. Topeka, Kan., April 17.-Receiver L. E. Weiker and W. M. Whitlow of the

A misapprehension has arisen as to the Professor Wilson is correct in his state- of Kansas. It has been generally report-

But the tions of his parole. He is then taken be- London was 23.8 cents a pound; French, cific does not own the bonds of the known instances of sun ival are confined fore the board of commissioners, and 24.4 cents a pound; Swedish, 23.4; Dutch, Hutchinson and Southern railroad, and neither will it buy the road at the sale. The Trust company of New York, as The average price of all butter in the trustee for the J. P. Morgan syndicate, work. We explained all the knotty points duced was intense and lasting. From fully and literally, in plain English. We helieve the boys were interested although they may have indulged in a little too last attributed those that occurred and the last the past, attributed those that occurred and lasting. From the Literature of the J. P. Morgan syndicate, of the first signs, headache, fever, vamitting and glandular swellings. But the prisoner specially have indulged in a little too last attributed those that occurred and lasting. From the Literature of the J. P. Morgan syndicate, of the first signs, headache, fever, vamitting and glandular swellings. But the welfare of society will be so advanced and that the prisoner state of the Literature of the first signs, headache, fever, vamitting and glandular swellings. But the prisoner special past, attributed those that occurred and that the prisoner special past, attributed those that occurred and that the prisoner special past, attributed those that occurred and past attribute to the board and that the prisoner special past, attributed those that occurred and past attribute the past, attributed those that occurred and past attribute the past, attributed those that occurred and past attribute the past attr past, attributed those that occurred and were still to occur to the wrath of the than this, for eleven days have been if freed, would lead an honest life, the price. In 1896 the average price of road is sold it will not be bought by this trustee. When the queen, whom the ignorant regard as a known to clapse between the time when board may order his discharge, which will be purchased by the Hutchinson and Southern railroad company, which has secured enough western capital, not only to nurchase the 104 miles already built of the syndicate, but also have enough money, It is said, to push the line to Denison, Tevas, It is also its intention to build the line northward from Hutch-Inson to some point not, yet determin in Nebraska, there to connect with roads centering in Chicago and Omaha.

This will give central Kansas and Nebrasks a southern outlet to the gulf that will be much more direct than any road running south now. It will pierce the rich coal fields of the territory, and by this means greatly help in the development of central Kaneas. This will be an especial advantage to Hutchinson in many ways, as more coal is consumed in the great salt plants located at that place than at any other point in Kansas. will also afford a short line south for the sait product, and will open up a cheaper market for salt manufacturers for barrel material.

MANCHESTER IS KICKING.

Guthrie, O. T., April 17.-The town of Manchester is complaining of the Hutchinson Southern rallroad. The Journal there says: The inactive policy of the chester is not only demuging to the town but equally as injurious to the business of the road. A move for the depot in the right direction would no doubt secure for Manchester new business firms, . creamery station, and many other enterprises which would prove of great veine For want of a greater variety of stores and more of them, much trade that right ly belongs here goes to points on the Rock Island on the east and southeast, to points on the Santa Fe on the west and southwest, to the Trinos at Bluff City and to the Misseuri Pacific and Prison at Arthony, thus taking no small amount of business away from Marchesrought in justice to have and would get of the H. & S. road would do its part sward securing it. The mere fact that the shipping station for this point is the best paying on the line of the H. & M. eane man that it cannot be increased, and that, too, in a marked degree, do not wish to be looked upon as finding fault, but when a business proposition presents itself in such a ptain and inconrevertible manner, we feel it our duty to call especial attention to it. It is ossible, in fact very probable, that the H, & R. road is in poor shape figurefully to incur any expense at this point just now (having strained every effort in pushing their line tanough to a connecion with the Book Island) and for this custon it would be imprudent as he soo hasty in pressing our claims upon the Manchester, though firm in conviction and tried and true to integrity and shift ty, are as patient and deserving as any monunity of people on earth, and I day as ever before in the past, whind ready in the hospital. We will not be varied forms of distress that the plague | Secretary Wilson thinks the dairy farthemesives out to a plausible printion.